

begin 5,73,155,399

08oct02 13:51:40 User208760 Session D2186.2

\$0.00 0.071 DialUnits File410

\$0.00 Estimated cost File410

\$0.65 TELNET

\$0.65 Estimated cost this search

\$1.02 Estimated total session cost 0.176 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch

File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2002/Sep W5

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*File 5: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicates removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.

File 73:EMBASE 1974-2002/Sep W5

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*File 73: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicates removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2002/Sep W5

*File 155: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicates removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.

File 399:CA SEARCH(R) 1967-2002/UD=13715

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*File 399: Use is subject to the terms of your user/customer agreement. Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, etc. See HELP ALERT.

Set Items Description

? s (H2F or III2R) and (b7(w)2 or cd86 or b7)

39 H2F

0 III2R

16216 B7

8390509 2

4234 B7(W)2

6209 CD86

16216 B7

S1 0 (H2F OR III2R) AND (B7(W)2 OR CD86 OR B7)

? s (H2F or III2R) and (antibod?)

39 H2F

0 III2R

1743892 ANTIBOD?

S2 1 (H2F OR III2R) AND (ANTIBOD?)

? t s2/3/all

2/3/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

02498003 77082388 PMID: 795111

H-2/HLA cross-reactions. Absorption analysis of cytotoxic antihuman activity in anti-H-2 mouse sera.

Ivanyl P; Pavijukova H; Ivaskova E

Transplantation (UNITED STATES) Dec 1976, 22 (6) p612-8, ISSN

0041-1337 Journal Code: 0132144

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

? s h2f

S3 39 H2F

? rd s3

...completed examining records

S4 34 RD S3 (unique items)

? t s4/3/all

7/7/4 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07265201 92205830 PMID: 1803695

Meningococcal vaccines--present and future.

Zollinger W D; Moran E

Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, DC.

Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (ENGLAND) 1991, 85 Suppl 1 p37-43, ISSN 0035-9203 Journal Code: 7506129

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Over 20 years after the development of the meningococcal A and C vaccines, an effective vaccine against Neisseria meningitidis group B is still lacking. Major obstacles in the development of a B vaccine have been the remarkable capacity of the organism to evade the immune defences of the host and the **lack of a predictive** animal model. Three group B **vaccines** based on outer membrane proteins have been, or are currently being, evaluated in field trials. Nevertheless, a number of important questions remain such as the identity of the active components, the degree of efficacy against heterologous group B subtypes, and the duration of protection. In addition, work on a variety of alternative approaches to a group B vaccine is rapidly progressing. Among these are use of chemically modified group B polysaccharide, synthetic or natural lipopolysaccharide epitopes, synthetic peptides corresponding to bactericidal epitopes on the class 1 outer membrane protein, and iron binding proteins. Although each of these approaches has some problems associated with it, the prospects remain good for an effective solution to the group B problem. (24 Refs.)

Record Date Created: 19920428

7/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R) File 73:EMBASE
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06263367 EMBASE No: 1995299484

Laboratory correlates of protection against Haemophilus influenzae type b disease: Importance of assessment of antibody avidity and immunologic memory

Granoff D.M.; Lucas A.H.

Children's Hosp Oaklands Res Inst, 747 52nd Street, Oakland, CA 94609
United States

Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences (ANN. NEW YORK ACAD. SCI.) (United States) 1995, 754/- (278-288)

CODEN: ANYAA ISSN: 0077-8923

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Paper

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

The concentration of serum antibody to the Haemophilus influenzae type b polysaccharide sufficient to confer protection against Hib disease has been estimated to range from 0.15 to 1.0 mug/ml as measured by conventional antigen binding assays. However, the ability of these serologic tests to **predict vaccine** equivalence and/or protective efficacy is limited since there are important qualitative differences in **vaccine**-induced anti-PRP antibody, such as isotype, variable region usage, and antibody avidity. These differences may profoundly affect the biologic activity of the antibody. Also, Hib conjugate vaccination primes infants for memory antibody responses to a subsequent encounter with PRP, and immunologic priming can occur in infants with very low serum anti-PRP antibody responses to conjugate vaccination, or in those whose antibody concentrations have declined after vaccination. Primed infants are likely to be protected against Hib disease in the absence of 'protective' serum antibody concentrations because priming permits a rapid serum anti-PRP antibody response upon encountering the organism. Thus, quantitative assessment of immunogenicity, by itself, is **insufficient** to **predict vaccine** equivalence or protective efficacy. In defining surrogate serologic tests for **prediction** of **vaccine** efficacy, assessments of antibody avidity and induction of immunologic memory should be included. Ideally, these assessments should be supplemented with antibody functional assays such as complement-mediated bactericidal activity, opsonic activity, or passive protection in animal models of disease.